

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1527 July 29, 1904

Additional quarantine declared by Hongkong—Continued.

Amoy was declared plague infected, June 11, 1904, and special

attention will be paid to arrivals from that point.

Respecting cholera here, vessels hence to Philippine ports are directed to proceed via Mariveles for observation and detention, if bound to Manila, and to the respective quarantine stations if bound to other ports.

The disease has spread from health district No. 2 to health district

No. 9.

Due precautions are enforced for the protection of the public health of the United States, the islands, and the Republic of Panama.

Precautions taken at Hongkong during the month of May, 1904, for the protection of the public health of the United States, the insular territory, and the Republic of Panama.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health29Vessels fumigated to kill vermin1	
Personnel and passengers:	
Examined for diseases, contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the quar-\(\)2, 366 antine regulations. \(\)1, 586	
antine regulations. $\{1,586\}$ Required to bathe and undergo special examination	
Aliens:	
Examined for diseases, contemplated by the laws governing immigration 339	
Rejected73	
Baggage:	
Inspected and labeled 226 Disinfected and labeled 2, 209	
Disinfected and labeled	

The shipment and transshipment hence of cargo and ship supplies was supervised by inspection, disinfection, storage detention, and certification of shipping orders.

Return of quarantinable diseases.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Cholera Variola.	14	128 13 5

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Gaelic* recommended, June 3, for rejection: For Honolulu, 5; for San Francisco, 16.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, June 14, as follows:
During the week ended June 11, 1904, 1 original and 2 supplemental
bills of health were issued. There were inspected 3 vessels, 186 crew,
59 cabin and 194 steerage passengers, together with 71 pieces of personal baggage. Seven pieces of steerage passengers' personal effects
were disinfected, and manifests were signed for 7,668 pieces of freight.
Three immigration examinations were made with no rejections.